

Registration Of Future Nuclear Tests

Preparations For Merdeka

Kuala Lumpur, Jan. 21. State and Settlement Governments in the Federation of Malaya will soon launch appeals to the public for donations to the Merdeka celebrations, which will take place from August 31 next.

But gifts will be deductible from income tax assessments. It was announced that Federal allocations for the celebrations will be strict because of the financial position of the new independent country.

INVITATIONS

A United Nations organisation representative and foreign dignitaries mainly from the Colombo Plan powers will be invited to attend.

A member of the British Royal Family, representatives of neighbouring countries and of the British Commonwealth will receive, however, priority on invitations to the celebrations.

Accommodation in Kuala Lumpur is very limited, and the number of foreign "Very Important People" to be invited will, therefore, be restricted.

The Declaration of Independence will be read by Tengku Abdul Rahman in a public place in the capital, Kuala Lumpur.

PARAMOUNT RULER

It will be followed by the installation of the Paramount Ruler, who is yet to be selected. He will be chosen by the Rulers of the nine States in Malaya. The Declaration of Independence will also be read simultaneously in all towns and villages.—France-Press.

Tottan Breaks Free Of Ice

London, Jan. 21. The Royal Society expedition ship Tottan, which last week became trapped in the Weddell Sea in the Antarctic, has broken free, according to messages received by the London agents of the vessel.

The agents said here tonight that the ship was now in clear waters bound for their station at South Georgia.

The Tottan had landed relief supplies at the Royal Society base at Vohsel Bay and was returning north when she ran into thick ice off Cape Norvegia.—China Mail Special.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Minute piece (8).
7 Proportion (5).
8 Judgment (8).
10 Common (6).
13 Abandon (7).
15 Game on one's own doorstep (6).
17 Part of a plane wing (7).
18 Haunts (7).
20 Metal (4).
21 Everlasting (7).
26 Complete (6).
27 Business associates (8).
28 Relative (5).
29 Chess (3).

DOWN
1 Wide (5).
2 Male animals (6).
3 Model problem (5).
4 Little drinks (4).
5 Bird of prey (6).
6 Team (3).
9 Landlord property (6).
11 At no time (5).
12 Fruit (6).
14 Nurse (6).
16 Cote (5).
18 Tooth (5).
19 Small wave (6).
20 Origin (6).
22 Follow (5).
23 Related to 26 across (5).
24 Flat (5).
25 Indian coin (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Cubism, 5. Dunes, 8. Haven, 9. Monitor, 10. Final, 11. Thrill, 12. Rule, 13. Chess, 15. Rumble, 18. Credit, 20. Sleet, 22. Dice, 23. Copal, 25. Order, 27. Quilt, 28. Steel, 29. Chess, 29. Slides. Down: 1. Compass, 2. Rumble, 3. Shot, 4. Married, 5. Defect, 6. United, 7. Chess, 14. Assistant, 15. Exposure, 16. Retorts, 17. Mirages, 19. Dunes, 21. Lough, 22. Sleet.

Andrea Doria Settlement Possible

New York, Jan. 21.

The Italian Navigation Company and the Swedish-American Line may reach an agreement on damages to be paid in connection with the collision of the liners Andrea Doria and Stockholm off New York last July, observers here said today.

They advanced this opinion after a meeting here today of lawyers of the two companies, presided over by Federal Judge Lawrence Walsh.

Although the lawyers for the two companies refused to make any statement, it was believed that the companies, with the approval of their insurance companies, had agreed to abandon their reciprocal actions and share equally the payment of damages demanded by the other interested parties.

Damages amounting to \$116,000,000 have been claimed from the ship owners for loss of life, injuries and loss of goods and baggage in the collision, which resulted in the sinking of the Andrea Doria.—France-Press.

Envoy Removed

Paris, Jan. 21. The Hungarian Ambassador in Peking, Agoston Szikladi, has been relieved of his duties, Radio Budapest announced tonight.

The radio said that Szikladi was relinquishing his post by decree of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic.—France-Press.

US Should Halt H-Bomb Tests

Says Stevenson

New York, Jan. 21.

Adlai E. Stevenson, twice defeated Democratic candidate for president, declared today "there are at least three imperative reasons" the US should halt the explosion of super H-bombs as a matter of high policy.

He said, in an article in the current issue of Look magazine, the reasons are:

Three Reasons

1. The survival of mankind may well depend on it.

2. It would increase our (US) national security.

3. It would strengthen our (US) position in the cold war.

In discussion of these points, Stevenson asserted super-bombs had reached a point where they were so potentially destructive one could wipe out New York, London, Paris or Moscow. Even in peacetime, he said, tests alone released such amounts of strontium-90 into the world that mankind's posterity was endangered.

Further, he said, there was no real security for any nation so long as there is an arms race, with more of course to be feared from an arms race in super-bombs. US or United Nations monitoring would be enough to tell whether any other nation were testing H-bombs after the US led the way in banning tests, he said.

Stevenson, who called for an end to these tests in his 1956 campaign, against President Eisenhower, charged that the National Security Council had voted for a proposal similar to his in September, but Republican Party pressure caused the decision to be left with political reasons.—United Press.

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CHANGE OF NAME AND OWNERSHIP



MIDDLE EAST PEACE

Closer Understanding Between Allies A Prerequisite

Montreal, Jan. 21.

Mr Livingston Merchant, United States Ambassador to Canada, said today that one of the prerequisites in establishing peace in the Middle East was the "restoration . . . of an intimate, close and mutually understanding relationship between ourselves (the United States) and the British and the French."

The draft was jointly sponsored by Britain, the United States, Japan, France, Australia, El Salvador, India, Norway, and Yugoslavia as well as Canada.

He said this resolution did not seek to impose on any government any policy or programme with which it was unable to agree. It was based on a realistic acceptance of the fact that disarmament could only be achieved by negotiations and willing agreement.

Referring to the three power resolution, Mr Pearson said it was inspired by a belief that it might be better to do now what was possible with respect to test explosions rather than to do nothing at all because it was not possible to take more far-reaching action.

"If a proposal of this kind can be worked out, we moved for the first time have moved from dead centre on this whole problem," he said.—Reuter.

Not Possible

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KASHMIR ISSUE POSES PROBLEM FOR DULLES

Washington, Jan. 21.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told Pakistan today that the United States will support any constructive United Nations Security Council action aimed at settling the long-standing dispute between India and Pakistan over the state of Kashmir.

Informed sources said the American position was outlined by Dulles to Pakistani Foreign Minister Feroz Khan Noon at a conference between the two officials at the State Department this morning.

The importance the US attaches to securing a Kashmir settlement was evidenced by the fact that Dulles went to his office to discuss the subject with Noon despite today being a holiday for the inauguration of President Eisenhower.

However, officials said it has become rather clear that direct negotiations are not going to achieve a solution. Thus, the US is prepared to back renewed Security Council action, so long as it is consistent with past resolutions of the Council.

The matter is given a note of urgency because the Constituent Assembly in the Indian-occupied portion of Kashmir is scheduled to act on January 23 to join India.

On Agenda

The Kashmir question is currently on the agenda of the Security Council, where Pakistan has asked action to forestall India's intention to integrate the two-thirds of the state it holds into India.

Pakistan wants the Council to act to have carried out the plebiscite which the world organisation ordered some years ago but which has not been held.

The Council will resume its consideration of Kashmir on Wednesday when India answers Pakistan's latest complaint.

The United States has cautiously refrained from taking sides in the Kashmir dispute lest it incur the enmity of one of the two parties. Pakistan is a valued ally of the US in security matters, while the American Government also seeks to woo India into closer friendship as a bulwark against Communist expansion in Asia.

Some officials privately, however, tend to blame India for the lack of a Kashmir solution because she has blocked efforts to hold a plebiscite to determine the wishes of the Kashmiris concerning their future allegiance.

Previous Position

This attitude was reflected in a Washington Post editorial today which said that in recent years "pretty clearly it has been India that has frustrated the free plebiscite among the people of Kashmir and Jammu recommended by the Security Council and accepted by the Indo-Pakistani agreement at the end of 1948."

The US position heretofore has been that it supported any solution, either through UN or as a result of direct negotiations.

HUSSEIN RETURNS

Amman, Jan. 21.

King Hussein of Jordan returned here today from Cairo where he had talks with leaders of Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia to work on an agreement on Arab financial aid for Jordan.

A Jordanian ministerial delegation remained in Cairo to help to work out the financial agreement, which is aimed at replacing Britain's annual subsidy to Jordan.—France-Press.

An advertisement in the CHINA MAIL GOES TO CUSTOMERS

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FRANCIS QUARLES FINDS OUT

MURDER
in reverse

By JULIAN SYMONS

THE light in Mrs Trevor's bedroom was dim, but Charlotte Mansell was ready to swear to what she saw. She was not a particularly intelligent or observant girl, but nothing could shift her from her story.

"I was just passing by on the landing, see, on my way to vacuum the rooms upstairs, and Mrs Trevor's door was open."

"How wide open?" she was asked, and went into a long explanation of the way in which the door swung almost halfway open, something to do with the hinges it was, if you didn't close it properly. That was what must have happened this time.

Inside the room Charlotte Mansell saw a figure pouring into a medicine glass the white liquid that Mrs Trevor had to take every four hours. Then the figure shook some powder into it.

"It was Miss Pat," she said. "What makes you so sure it was Miss Patricia Trevor? Could you see her face?" asked the inspector in charge of the case.

TURNED AWAY

"Well, no, I couldn't, she was standing sort of turned away from me, you see, but it was the way she does her hair, in a horse's tail at the back, you see, and then she was wearing her blue dress—"

"It was light enough for you to see the colour of her dress?" the inspector asked sharply. "No, she wasn't standing by the light, in the middle of the room, I suppose, or fairly near the bed, I could just see a corner of the bed, I meant I know the way the dress looks, you know. It was—well, it just was Miss Pat's dress, that's all. And then there was the brooch she was wearing. Near the shoulder it was. A sparkly glittery brooch, and it made her young man's



Where was the figure standing? Quarles asked. Charlotte indicated a spot in the room.

name. Tim—that's Mr Tim Williams, that she's going to marry."

"You know that Miss Trevor denies having such a brooch, that she'd never been seen wearing it, and that it can't be found among her things?"

"I can't help that," Charlotte Mansell said stubbornly. "She was wearing it when I saw her. I could see the letters ever so plain T. I. M."

"And what happened then?"

"Why, then the door closed and I went on along the passage. But it was Miss Pat, I'm sure it was."

TELLING THE TRUTH

The inspector thought that Charlotte Mansell was telling the truth, and so indeed she was to the best of her belief. He arrested Patricia Trevor. For old Mrs Trevor's medicine that

night had been heavily loaded with a barbiturate, and under its effect the feeble flicking of her old heart had stopped.

Francis Quarles came into the room through Patricia's brother, Maxwell Trevor, a big tweed-suited man with a face which normally was ruddy but was now pale.

"It's preposterous to think that Patricia would do such a thing. She wouldn't hurt a fly."

"Facts are not involved," Quarles sat back and tapped his teeth. "The police seem to think she had adequate motive. Four of you inherited a tidy sum—you, your eldest sister—"

"That's Mary Isabel," Maxwell Trevor said.

"Patricia and Maureen, who is 23, two years younger than Patricia. All of you lived with your mother. By the terms of the will you were none of you so marry during her lifetime.

Anyone who did so would be cut out of the will. Years ago Mary Isabel had wanted to get married, but the young man broke it off when he discovered that she would come to him without money.

"Like Mary Isabel, long ago, Patricia had asked permission, and been refused. Nevertheless, she apparently intended to get married to young Mr Williams. She would have suffered considerable financial loss. That is the police case as far as motive is concerned."

IT'S NONSENSE

"But it's preposterous," Maxwell Trevor said again. "Pat goes to commit a murder and leaves the door open so that anyone passing by can see her. Then she obligingly puts on a brooch with her lover's name on it, to make sure there's no mistake. It's nonsense."

Quarles shook his head. "One mustn't get too subtle. Murderers do make ridiculous mistakes. They wipe off fingerprints—there were none left in this case—but they leave the door open. Things like that are not unknown. However, if you want me to investigate, I will. You realise, of course, that nobody outside the four of you who live in the house had any obvious motive for wishing your mother dead."

"I realise that," Maxwell Trevor said. "But I know I didn't do it, and I don't believe Patricia did either."

"Where were you standing?" Quarles asked Charlotte Mansell, and she showed him her position on the landing. Maureen Trevor, wide-eyed, and the eldest sister, Mary Isabel, tight-lipped and grim-faced, stood watching him. Maxwell was there, too.

Quarles opened the bedroom door. The hinges were binding, and it stayed almost halfway open. Quarles placed himself beside the door. He could see well into the left-hand half of the room. In the right-hand half stood the bed with a small table beside it and a chest of drawers. A large looking glass hung on the same wall as the door.

"Where was the figure standing?" he asked. Charlotte was vague. "About here, I suppose," she indicated a spot near the centre of the room.

WASTED NO TIME

"But you said—" Quarles stopped himself, thanked Charlotte Mansell, went into the bedroom and closed the door firmly.

His subsequent researches occupied two days, and when they were completed he talked to Inspector Grading, who was in charge of the case. Grading went with him to the Trevor home, and the family assembled to greet them. The inspector wasted no time.

"Mary Isabel Trevor, I have a warrant for your arrest on the charge of—"

Mary Isabel's thin mouth turned down. "You'll never prove it," Charlotte said.

Patricia—"

A REFLECTION

Quarles interrupted her. "What Charlotte saw was what she was meant to see, a reflection in the looking glass, which had been brought from its proper place and put against the wall where it would reflect what went on in the other side of the room. She realised that when Charlotte said she'd seen a corner of the bed, which was quite out of her range of vision. That's why Charlotte was so vague about where the figure had been standing."

"In the looking glass she saw Mary Isabel wearing that brooch exactly similar in style to her sister's (we've traced the dress-maker who made it), and with her hair done in a horse's tail, pour out the medicine and add the barbiturate. Then the door was closed."

"But why the looking glass?" Maxwell asked.

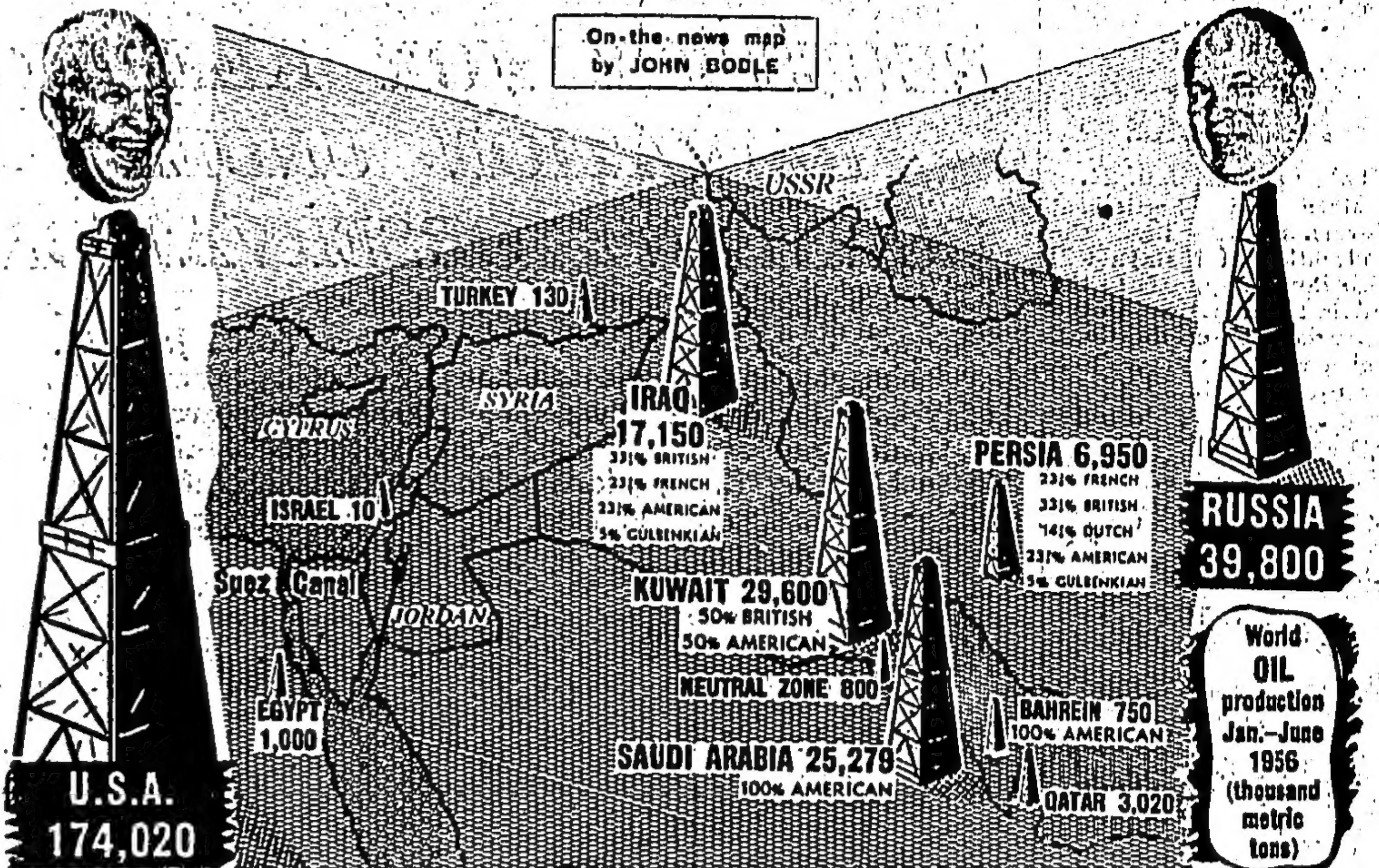
STRONGEST POINT

"The criminal's usual love of over-ingenuity. I should guess that Mary Isabel wanted to make quite sure that Charlotte identified the figure as Patricia in the dim light. She happened to possess a brooch that said T.I.M., Tim, when Charlotte saw it in the glass, so she wore it. I should imagine that it gave her great pleasure to build the case against her sister by use of a lover's name, because of her own frustrated love in the past."

"You mean she bought a brooch?" Maxwell asked.

"Oh, no. The brooch is almost the strongest point against her. The brooch was her own. A looking glass throws back a reverse image, so that the brooch she was wearing, bore her own initials M.I.T.—Mary Isabel Trevor."

THURSDAY
The Colonel's Attention

Ike hustles his plan
to guard the oil

THE Eisenhower plan to throw a protective arm round the Middle East oil lands moved quickly ahead.

The President sought a joint session of Congress at which he would ask authority to forestall any Communist aggression against the oil.

It is a guns AND butter deal which Eisenhower has prepared. America would dollar-boost the

shadowy economies of lands that own the oil, but need Western know-how to lift the living standards of their swarming populations.

And if these lands REQUESTED American protection against Communist attack, then the U.S. would give that protection.

The Middle East is where the great antagonisms of this cen-

tury have met and clashed—nationalism, Communism, and imperialism.

Russia puts men, money and weapons into Egypt and Syria, and champions their scheming against the pro-Western rulers of Iraq, Jordan snags at the British hand which raised her in the desert. Smoke clouds from the sabotage bombs of Nasser's agents have risen in Kuwait.

tiny British-protected sheikdom with the most oil of all.

Now a new pattern takes shape. Krushchev wants all imperialism—meaning America. The Moscow newspaper Pravda grows at "new interference with the aid of U.S. armed forces."

Eisenhower puts all other business aside and presses on with his doctrine of guns (if necessary) AND butter.

Frederick Ellis cables: 'I have been bowing my head in shame and I invite British shipyard workers to join me'

Tankers Galore!
And they're all
made in Japan

From FREDERICK ELLIS

Kobe. I saw a passive challenge to British workmen—a 38,000-ton tanker being built in eight months. And I heard the chief of the yard say: "The next one will take only five months."

Five months, that is, from keel laying to delivery. I reckon a British yard would take more than a year.

Bowing deep from the waist is an old Japanese custom. But today I have been doing the bowing—bowing my head deep in shame.

I invite British shipyard workers, from houses to rivet boys, to bow their heads just once in their yards in mourning.

For in this New Year—the year of the cock in the Japanese calendar—the Japanese are for the first time cock of the world's shipyards.

They have topped the British as the world's leading shipbuilders, doubling the ships put in the water last year to 1,600,000 tons, nearly 250,000 tons more than our yards.

Standing in Kobe's bustling Kawasaki dockyard, I asked a Clyde-trained Scot, long experienced in the world's shipyards, how it was done.

"Quite simple," he said. "The Japanese work much harder than at home."

As I walked round the yard, with my experience of most British rivers, as well as German, I quickly confirmed that the Japanese devotion to work is unequalled.

Let the Clyde, the Tyne and the Mersey not sneer. Let them read facts that should shake them all out of complacency bred of fat British order books lasting into the 1960's.

Their week

Shipyard men here work a basic 50-hour week, but most average 55 and more, for they love overtime.

They get two days off monthly, no summer holidays with pay.

Lunch (a boxed meal) gets only 45 minutes. A 10-minute break in the afternoon.

Sure, life is tough for the Japanese.

He lives in shantytown wooden houses resembling suburban garden huts, and not much bigger.

No British worker would welcome Japanese pay packets.

The average shipyard man gets 18s. daily basic—that is, under 20s a week. But he gets a winter and summer bonus, making 14 months' pay a year.

He is also semi-feudal, getting cheap housing, cheap food, cheap goods like textiles, and other perks, like free cinema tickets, and free medical services.

No doubt my friends on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Mersey,

and Queen's Island, Belfast, are saying by this time: "He's crazy—does he think we should level downwards to Japanese standards?"

Well, this is what my Scots friend said: "Japanese work is first class, up to Lloyd's 100 A1 standard."

"Production per man-hour on berths is higher than at home. In hull construction one Japanese does twice as much as an average British yard."

That is the voice of a British expert at that.

And British shipyard chiefs can take that smirk off their faces.

Japanese management is not afraid to make changes in technique. It is never satisfied with delivery dates.

One yard has torn down a mountain in a year to make way for a mammoth tanker berth for 60,000-tonners.

Today veteran Japanese shipyard chief, Takeo Morimoto proudly showed me that 38,000-ton tanker, for the Greeks for Greek owners.

Five months! Reading, disbolled on my face. Morimoto said: "I will tell you the trick."

He will build a big slice of the tanker's stern alongside the berth with some of the machinery in it while the rest of the hull bulges up on the slip.

Then the stern end will be slid to join up with the rest of the hull. That is prefabrication on the grand scale.

My Clyde man said: "It is unparalleled."

"Tell them on the Clyde that five 38,000-tonners will come off that slip this year, for by Morimoto's new method the slip is only occupied for two and a half months at a time."

"They will know then what they are up against."

In ten years—

The Japanese success formula is dynamic management, sound planning, tremendous production, and hard work by the yardmen.

In 10 years or less today's boom will be over and ship-ordering back to a normal pattern. Then the best yards with the best workmanship, the best delivery dates, and the cheapest prices will get the orders.

Unless there is a fundamental change of attitude on all levels in British yards the Japanese will get the orders.

Average time in a British yard to build that tanker would be 15 to 18 months. But John Brown's of Clydebank said that provided they had the men and materials they COULD do the job in six months. "It is all a matter of priorities."

JAPAN'S biggest shipbuilding firm, Mitsubishi of Kobe, claims to be planning a 30,000-ton submarine oil-tanker with a submerged speed of 23 knots.

Such a vessel would encounter no resistance from wind or waves, would not worry about fog or crowded shipping routes.

And atomic fuel would give it almost unlimited range.

Submarine experts believe this tanker would be shark-shaped, with a low conning tower, and tall, retractable periscopes.

Living quarters and engine rooms would be directly beneath the conning-tower, the yard and after parts of the pressure hull being taken up by the oil cargo tanks.

Plea for help

MONTAGUE LACEY writes: British shipowners are to press again for financial help from the Government in the designing and building of Britain's first atomic ship for the Merchant Navy.

More than 100 British shipowners and naval architects decided after a "Harwell" conference on atomic ships that Britain's first nuclear vessel was still "quite a few years away—perhaps 10 years."

Blueprints of the Japanese atom-sub tanker are expected to be ready within a few months. Also planned in Kobe: a vessel of 47,000-ton atomic tanker.

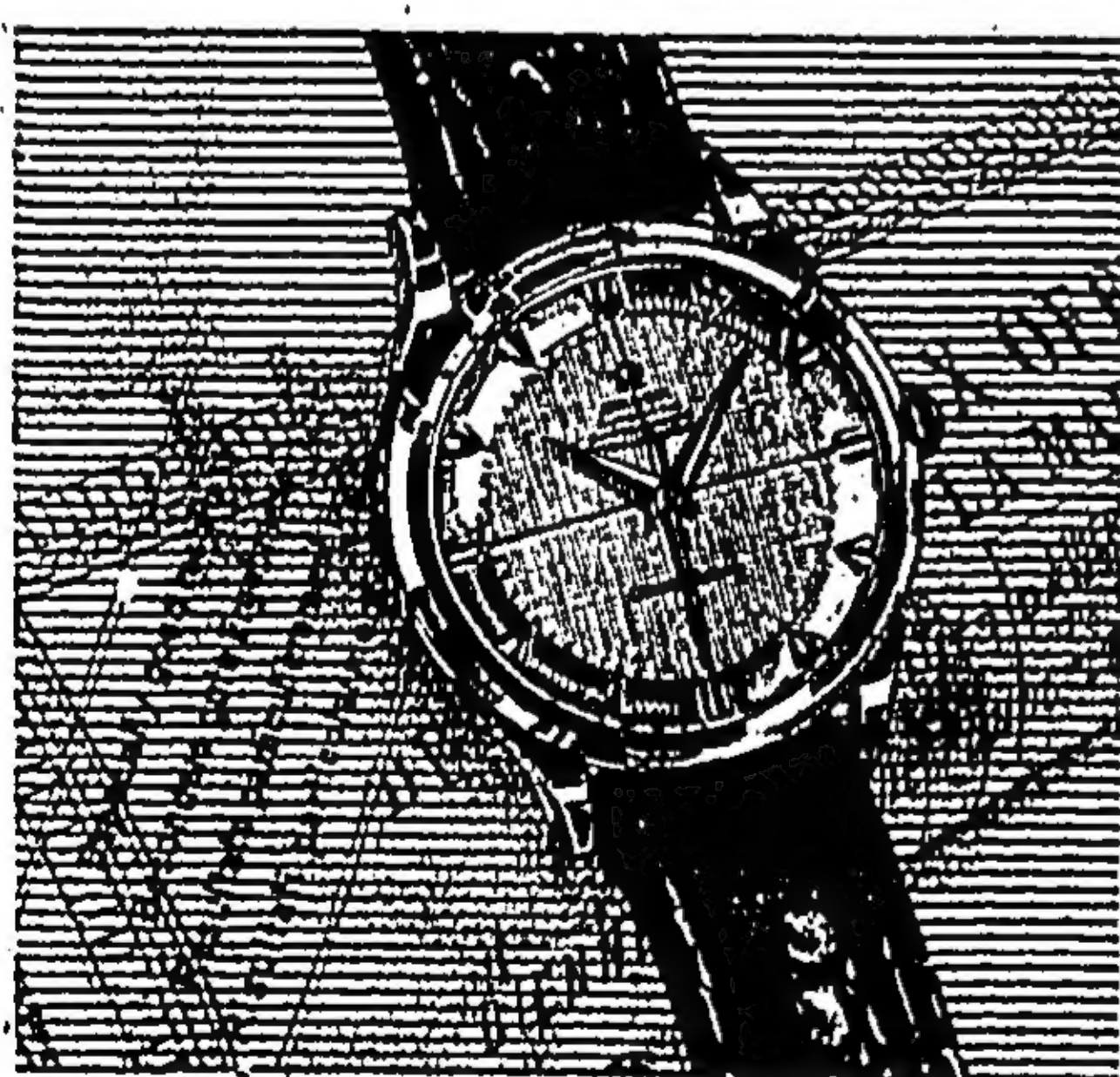
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WORLD'S GREATEST RIDING MACHINE REFUSED TO BREAK HIS HORSE'S COURAGE TO PLEASE EACH-WAY BACKERS

FANTASTIC SIR GORDON SIMPLY HATED TO LOSE

There have been some great jockeys riding on the international turf this past generation or two. In the eight countries that I have visited to watch racing I have seen many brilliant riders—but only one Gordon Richards.

Let's be fair to Gordon now that he has retired; he was not merely great, he was fantastic—the nearest thing to a winner-riding machine we are ever likely to see in the saddle.

During the last two seasons there have been only a handful of instances where a jockey has snatched a verdict when he should by all the tenets of the game have finished second.

So far as Gordon was concerned, this trick of stealing races amounted to genius. What a thrill! It must have been for any jockey to employ him as a jockey!

One always felt inclined to double one's bet, just on sight of him walking into the parade ring—confident, powerful, alert, with a friendly smile wrinkling the creases around those big brown eyes. Always the same, like some clockwork toy.

GAMESMANSHIP

And behind this facade a mind actuated by only one object, that of winning. He set about this with all the gamesmanship of his command.

What appealed to me (and the factor undoubtedly underlay his phenomenal success) was that Gordon—try how he could to disguise the fact—never took kindly to defeat. In simple words, he was a bad loser.

He hated to be beaten at whatever he set out to do. I remember many years ago following him around a golf course—he was then a mere rabbit at the game—and I'll swear that he lashed the ball with his foot nearly as often as he did with his club.

In the interests of fair play this spectator suggested that he was overdoing the footy-footy business.

"Do you mind getting out of my way?" said Gordon, brandishing a nibble. "Go the other side of the fairway and watch my opponent. I know him, and I'm sure he's cheating worse than I am!"

The subject of this slander was Donald Snow, who was then training horses at Ogbourne "Gordon's score?" he asked. "Officially—four," said I.

Donald ground his teeth, whammed with the brassie, and sent his ball sailing over the greens into a faraway spinney—Gordon's hole!

The "champ" with a display of ball control which showed more of Stanley Matthews than Henry Cotton, became two up, and declared himself the winner, but not without winks and grins, shared with the bystanders.

Happy as the proverbial kind, Gordon refused to accept any side-bets, double-tipped the caddies, paid for drinks all round. Yes, he certainly hated to be on the wrong end.

I recall also that start-of-the-season Lincoln meeting a few years ago when he failed to ride a winner.

I saw him at Aintree on the Thursday and put the leg-pulling question: "What has happened to you?" adding that my editor wanted me to ascertain whether his riding ability was on the decline.

Gordon went off like a rocket. "You can tell your editor," he half-shouted, and then seeing my smile, joined in the joke at his own expense.

It was only rarely that one could cause him to rise in this

By
Clive Graham
(The Scout)

way, but, despite his general outward display of calm composure, he had a natural propensity to worry.

He worried to such an extent over his Derby defeat on Big Game and Nasrullah that he developed a duodenal ulcer and took to a milk and steamed fish diet.

MORE WORRY

Then came the day when the Jersey cow supplying him with milk was discovered to be suffering from tuberculosis, so he worried even more!

He still carried on, but latterly he reserved the terrible-like.



terrible whip-slinging, heel-punching, loose-rein finish for the special occasion.

It was noticeable that he dropped his hands and eased his mouth when he saw that he would be surely beaten by a neck, say, or half a length.

These tactics, which often resulted in enforced dropping back out of a place, caused him to lose some of his popularity with the betting, talk-through-the-pocket public. In the silver ring a section started to refer to him as "Big Head."

Gordon defended himself resolutely. "Why should I break these horses' courage merely to benefit those who have bet on him for a place?" he asked vehemently.

"If any of them could feel what I feel, well, their hearts must be made of steel."

And he maintained his right to cause his mount when he sensed that its chance of winning had dwindled to zero.

WILL TO WIN

Even so, I will always remember Gordon for that enthusiasm that unquenchable drive and that will to win which no other jockey could equal let alone surpass.

When he was really fit and in form, every race seemed to contain for him the urge and exultation of an old-fashioned cavalry charge.

Shortly before the Epsom Derby meeting of 1953, it became known that he was to be knighted. The Oaks preceded the Derby that year and Gordon was booked for Kerkeb in the Oaks and for Pinza in the colts classic. When the meeting started he seemed nervous and out of sorts.

Never, never, never have I seen a leading jockey ride a worse-judged race than Gordon did on Kerkeb in the Oaks that afternoon of June 4, 1953.

He pushed her from a position away back, 14th or 15th, went round the outside of five, checked her from running over to the stand side rails, straightened her out to take the lead rounding Tattenham Corner, and was then overhauled by Ambiguity.

NERVES?

"If Pinza gets a ride like that, he'll need 21lb. in hand," I figured, and promptly changed my Derby selection in consequence from Sir Victor Sassoon's winner to Premontion.

I was not alone in thinking that Gordon, on the eve of another Derby, had fallen a prey to nerves.

On Pinza, however, he found a wonderfully clear run on the inside and the big colt took the bend round Tattenham Corner as if he had been fitted with roller-skates.

Two cracks with the whip—and the greatest rider of our time, at his twenty-sixth attempt, had at last won his first Epsom Derby.

The Richards success story, culminating in Pinza's Derby, has coloured the history of racing since the mid-twenties. No one since C. B. Fry has given more and done more for the wide field of sport than Sir Gordon. His tightness was not gained merely by reason of his exceptional powers and his unquestioned reputation for integrity as a jockey.

TWO FAULTS

If he had any weaknesses, one lay in his handling of a horse in a long-distance race confined to a few runners. He hated to make his own running in an event of this description.

Another concerned his riding of two-year-olds. In my view, that's where he lost many of his Derbys—by teaching those Beckhampton babies to come swinging out of the gate, to sprint but not to stay.

These minor and unproven faults apart, his genius for achieving the impossible has placed him among the immortals. (London Express Service, (COPYRIGHT))

HE BEAT GRANDPA

"Chick" Stenton is one of the champion anglers of Lincolnshire. When he went along to a competition in the River Witham the other day he took his seven-year-old grandson Albie along with him. Little Albie was given a line and to everyone's astonishment he was the first to land a catch—a nine pounds pike. Was grandpa's face red!

Strapping Youngster

Roy Kenning is the centre-forward of Wybourn and Park Youth Club in the Sheffield Friendly League. He has played in only 13 of their matches so far this season, but has scored 56 goals. Both Sheffield professional clubs are interested in this strapping youngster.

THEY WALKED OFF

Kendal United walked off in a rainstorm during their match with Keswick in the Westmorland County Cup competition. They did not return despite the orders of the referee. Incidentally, Kendal were losing 5-1.

A NAME LINKED WITH CRICKET



Charles Fry (17, son of Stephen Fry, former captain of Hampshire CCC, and a grandson of C. B. Fry, the England cricketer, scholar and athlete, at the nets with former Surrey and England cricketer, Alf Gover, at the Indoor Cricket School, Wandsworth. — Central Press Photo.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Three Years Out

Sir,—I was interested in your statement in yesterday's China Mail that if the Navy win the Annual Rugby Tournament this year, it will be the first season they have done so since 1937-38. I shall be grateful if you would let me know where you got this information for it would appear that the records need correction.

The last time the Navy won this Tournament (in that year a Quadrangular one, with the Army, Navy, Club and Police competing) was in 1940-41, winning 5 games and drawing 1. I know, because as Vice-Captain, I was presented with the cup at the Football Club dinner at the end of that season.

The Navy were also leading in the 1941-42 season when the Colony was attacked in December 1941.

K. A. WATSON.

WORLD ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP IN SEPTEMBER

New York, Jan. 21. A virtual "World Rowing Championship" will be held in Philadelphia in September, 1956 between top rowers from Europe, North America, South America, Japan and Australia, the International Rowing Federation announced today.

John Carlin, the Federation's Vice-President for North America, said that giant three-day regatta would be held on a 2,000-metre course on the Schuylkill River and include skill events, coxedwain and coxedwain pairs and fours, double skulls and eights.

The regatta to be sponsored and financed by a group of Philadelphia businessmen, would be held under Olympic rowing rules, Mr Carlin added.—France-Press.

One That Got Away

Stirchley United, the Kings Norton (Birmingham) League club, had five centre-forwards, so they let Jack Waterfield go to Bourneville Athletic. When the two teams met Jack's successor Fred Dando, got two goals, but Jack got five, and Bourneville won 5-2.

GOALS GALORE

Most Athletic play in the Jubilee (Birmingham) League, and they have scored 40 goals in their last three matches—19-0, 9-0 and 12-0.

These Three Head Entries For National

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

Three horses stand out, in my opinion, in this year's Grand National entry, and when the time comes for a final selection I shall be surprised if it does not come from one of the three. They are the two 11-year-olds, Quare Times and Devon Loch, and the nine-year-old Key Royal.

All three are true Aintree types and have confirmed this over the course.

Whereas Devon Loch and Quare Times are out-and-out stayers Key Royal is probably best at three miles. This may be the case on a park course but Key Royal takes so little out of himself in jumping his fences that he will be able to stay the Grand National distance.

I have pointed out before that at least two previous winners of the Grand National, Royal Mail and Kellsboro Jack, were only three millers on park courses, yet they were able to win the Grand National.

NO WORSE

Devon Loch was the unluckiest loser in last year's National and for this reason alone everyone would like to see him triumph this year. Unfortunately fortune seldom favours such a happening.

Devon Loch has proved himself to be no worse for last year's experience and, although he has been narrowly beaten on several occasions, recently, this was only because the distance favoured his opponents rather than him.

He has, however, won two races and is never far away by the time they reach the last fence. It was Devon Loch's performance at Cheltenham last year which convinced so many that he was a National type. Quare Times, before he won the National, also convinced a large number of his followers that he would win at Aintree, though he was beaten in the National Hunt Steeplechase at Cheltenham.

AT HIS BEST?

This race, by the way, is by far the best guide during the year to the National winner. Quare Times was unlucky to have to be taken out of the race last year at a late stage, but there is every prospect of his coming back with renewed vigour.

He is certainly not too old to be past his best, because he was very late to mature and even as a seven-year-old he knew very little about the business. Probably he is at his best.

Key Royal impressed me more than almost any Grand National winner I have ever seen when he won at Liverpool last November. It was the improvement in his method of racing which was so impressive, and since then he has gained a further victory at Kempton, where he finished half a length in front of DEVON LOCH.

Key Royal will never be asked to race beyond three miles in his preparation, but he has already done enough to prove himself a worthy National candidate, and he is laying an old-time preparation.

Invitation Accepted

Helsinki, Jan. 21. Finnish sports officials accepted today a Soviet invitation to compete in sports events to be held in Moscow next July. The Finnish squad will number about 200.—France-Press.

SGT (Five Medals) ROY OBEYS ORDERS

—and it's crazy, says HARRY CARPENTER

It strikes me as weird, to say the least, that a man who played a vital part in giving British sport its biggest boost in years should suddenly be cut off from it, and sent away for the next 2½ years.

That has happened to Flight-Sergeant Jack Roy, blunt-spoken, beefy trainer of Britain's victorious Olympic boxing team, who brought home five medals, including two golds, from Australia.

Regular RAF Sergeant Roy will soon be on his way by air to Cyprus, drafted, he tells me, to help organise PT for the troops.

Essential as this job is what a waste of Roy's unique talents.

OUR BEST

Amateur boxing's debt to him is incalculable. He is the most successful trainer the RAF—or Britain—has ever had.

It was Sergeant Roy who persuaded Dick McTaggart, RAF corporal who won a gold medal, AND the Val Barker Trophy for the best boxing stylist at Melbourn, not to quit the game more than two years ago.

Sorely pressed to make featherweight, McTaggart was thrashed to a one-round defeat by Dave Charnley in the 1954 ABA finals.

The despondent Dundee boy wanted to get out of boxing for good. Trainer Roy talked him out of it and advised him to try again as a lightweight. Now McTaggart reigns supreme over the rest of the world's amateur boxers.

It was Roy—"Chiefly" to countless RAF boxers—who pulled young flyweight Bernard Lloyd out of a bout, after one round against Heji Shimabukura, in the ABA v. USA match in October 1955.

Lloyd later collapsed and in hospital was told: "You must never box again." Sergeant Roy's prompt action may have saved Lloyd's life.

NO GROUSE

Soon the burly sergeant is off to Nicotia. He has no grouse: "What of it? It's just part of my duty," he says.

I say: There must be scores of RAF sergeants capable of organising physical jerks for the

HE SHOULD STAY HERE



JACK ROY.

boys who are risking their lives for Britain in the Middle East. But how many can do what Roy did—turn out the most successful Olympic team in British sporting history against what even the selectors imagined were impossible odds?

Despite the Cyprus emergency I maintain that boxing trainer Roy would today be serving his force and his country better if he'd been told: "Carry on, sergeant!"

Unluckiest Footballer?

Is there an unluckier League footballer than Frank Houghton, the player whose two goals against Sheffield Wednesday enabled Newcastle United to gain promotion in 1948. Frank was only 21 then, newly arrived from Ballymulla for £5,000 and full of ambition. When he scored his second goal that day he fell and broke his arm. When he recovered he went down with a chest complaint and spent three years in a Swiss sanatorium. He went to Exeter City, and at the beginning of last season he broke a leg in a practice match. He came back as assistant trainer, but insisted upon playing again. Won a first team place, and now he has fractured a leg again!

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NAMESAKES

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the spaces against each of the clues below with a word related to my life. The letters in circles spell out my name. Who am I?

	O	E	
A		N	
	O		S
	O		

Solution on Page 5

- 1 Tend the sick
- 2 Verandah
- 3 Medieval tale
- 4 Sweetheart's
- 5 Subterranean vault

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SPORTRAIT

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Dated this 21st day of January 1957.
 By order of the Board of Directors,
 (Sd.) LOKE YUNG CHEONG,
 Managing Director.

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Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by consignee and the company's surveyor. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Friday, 25th January, 1957.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown and all goods remaining undelivered after the 25th January, 1957, will be subject to rent.

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CHE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
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Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

IRAQ INTENT ON WORK TO BEGIN THIS YEAR ON ATTRACTING MORE TOURISTS

Baghdad, Jan. 21. Iraqi Government and businessmen are making a joint effort to bring more foreign tourists to Iraq.

Among attractions offered to visitors are:

- ★ 1. Newly completed, modern highways to make travelling easy.
- ★ 2. Several newly built summer resorts in the mountains of northern Iraq.
- ★ 3. Seasonal exhibitions are being organized in various parts of the country to show the products of local industry, antiquities or the latest finds at Ur, Babylon, Nineveh and other places.
- ★ 4. The establishment of ski centres in the Iraqi mountains.

HUGE INCREASE

Official figures recently published here show that the number of tourists visiting Iraq increased from 5,000 in 1945 to more than 1,500,000 in 1955, and this figure does not include Arab nationalists or Arabs and Moslems, who come either on business or as pilgrims to visit the Holy Shrines in Baghdad, Najaf and Karbala. The latter two cities in the Middle East are the main centres of the pilgrimage. Pilgrims come mostly from Iran, Pakistan, India, Turkey and North Africa. The Development Board part in this tourism drive is clearly shown in the activities of the Summer Resort Administration set up last year with ID. 2,000,000 — each Iraqi Dinar is one pound sterling — distributed over four years.

MODERN HOTEL

According to Sayid Ahmad Shawqi, Director General of the Summer Resorts Administration, all six big hotels in the mountains of Northern Iraq are open summer and winter. All are air-conditioned and each is equipped with central heating, a swimming pool, large gardens and cinema. They are all run by well-trained European and Iraqi managers.

"We are now building a modern hotel at Karbala for those who come to pay homage at the Holy Shrines in Karbala and Najaf," he added. "In the same area of the Central Euphrates, where pilgrims arrive in tens of thousands each year, we are building rest houses which will be fully furnished so that they will offer all necessary comfort."

"The Administration intends also to build several rest houses between Baghdad and the northern summer resorts, between Baghdad and the southern parts of the country, and between Baghdad and Damascus on the main desert highway. Our present rest house at Rutbah which has 50 rooms each with a private bathroom, which provides for those who travel through the desert, is not large enough and we are therefore to build another six rest houses in Iraq and in the desert near six of the arteries wells."

COMBATING SHORTAGE

The new hotel which the Development Board is building on the Tigris River in Baghdad in accordance with the specifications and plans of Hilton International Hotels will be run by the Hilton Hotels management for 20 years on behalf of the Development Board, after which it will come under the supervision of the Summer Resorts Administration. This hotel, estimated to cost 4,000,000 Iraqi dinars (about 2,400,000) for building only, will be the most modern in the country.

Private enterprise is also putting up new hotels in Baghdad to combat the shortage. Visitors to the capital invariably find that there is no room available in either of the six first class hotels, or even in the 40 second and third class hotels. To secure a room in any one of them, reservations must be made months in advance.

Baghdad, Jan. 21.

Three new hotels are under construction. The first, with 400 rooms, several suites and halls at a cost of 750,000 Iraqi dinars (£750,000) due to be completed by the end of this month (January) while the other two are expected to be finished at the beginning of June 1957.

Hotel managements in Iraq are compelled by the Government to clean their hotels, arrange their gardens and paint the buildings and the rooms once a year. The health authorities maintain a rigorous daily inspection of their kitchens in an effort to avoid any complaints from tourists.

SPECIAL TOURS

Each of the six principal hotels as well as many of the smaller ones are taking a great interest in organizing special tours for their guests to the various parts of the city to see the various archaeological sites and the major development projects in the country. The tours are now at special, low rates, controlled by the Government.

When the building programme is completed, Sayid Ahmad Shawqi says that his Administration will launch a special tourist campaign in Britain, Europe, the United States and elsewhere in an effort to bring as many tourists as possible to this country and give them all possible facilities.

China Mail Special.

Chou Confers With Warsaw Colleagues



Poland, a country whose wholehearted allegiance to the Communist bloc is questionable, recently received a visit from Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Knowledge of Poland's current political attitude is important to the Chinese, who receive considerable economic aid from the Poles. Chou En-lai, Premier of the People's Republic of China, is seen in the photograph with Polish leaders. From left, are: Alexander Zawadzki, President of the Polish State Council; Chou En-lai; Wladyslaw Gomulka, chief of the Polish Communist Party; He Luntan, Deputy Chinese Premier; and Josef Czerwinski, President of Poland.—Express Photo.

New Commander

Tokyo, Jan. 21. Vice-Admiral Stuart H. Ingersoll, Commander of the Taiwan Defence Command and the U.S. Seventh Fleet, will turn over his sea command to Vice-Admiral Wallace M. Beakley at Buckner Bay, Okinawa on January 22.—Reuter.

INDONESIANS MAKE ARRESTS IN ARMS SEARCH

Djakarta, Jan. 21. Military police today made further arrests here and the army set up road blocks around the city at which all travellers, credentials were checked and vehicles searched.

In Bandung State, military police raided houses in the suburbs of Pasir Kodja in a search for arms.

The Indonesian Parliament today resumed normal sittings after a Christmas recess during which Central Sumatra was the scene of a coup by a military council in co-operation with some members of the civil administration.

A revolt in North Sumatra was quelled and South Sumatra cut off the Central Government from its normal revenues.

A group of South Sumatran leaders was today reported to have set up a "private revolutionary council" to co-operate closely with the local military command, the provincial administration in a "supervisory capacity."

The decision to form the council was taken at a South Sumatran "adat" congress which also decided to demand the appointment of Professor Hazairin, a South Sumatran, to replace the present Governor, Mr. Winarno Danarandjaja, a Javanese.—Reuter.

CANALISING MOSELLE

Bonn, Jan. 21. Work will begin later this year on a scheme to canalise the Moselle River which West Germany agreed to undertake as part of the agreement with France concerning the return of the Saar to West Germany.

The winding Moselle, which enters the Rhine at Koblenz, in West Germany, is to be made navigable for about 175 miles upstream as far as Thionville, in France, for ships of up to 1,500 tons. This would include almost all the Rhine River steamers.

Canalising the Moselle will create a direct waterway linking the coalfields and cokeworks of the West German Ruhr district with the French iron and steel industry in Lorraine. The steelworks will gain the advantage of cheaper shipping freight rates for Ruhr coal and coke, hitherto transported by rail, and for finished products shipped overseas from North Sea ports which can be reached by way of the Rhine.

Signed In October

The West German Government signed the Moselle agreement on October 27, 1955, together with the Saar Treaty, in spite of protests from some circles in this country. It overruled opposition to make the plan when it found that France would otherwise not agree to the Saar Treaty.

The protests against the scheme came mainly from the West German railways, which will lose a steady source of income; West German industry, which claims that the cheap transport will give the French steel industry an advantage; and the Moselle tourist trade, which fears for the romantic scenery of that wine-growing valley.

The Moselle canalisation, will be one of the biggest projects of its kind ever undertaken in

West Germany. West German railways engineers have already nicknamed it "the junior Tennessee Valley project." Exhaustive studies made in 1950 showed that work on the river bed alone would not suffice and that 14 locks would have to be built between Koblenz and Thionville.

Two locks will be needed on the 16-mile stretch between Thionville and the French border, two on the next stretch of 32 miles, where the river forms the border between West Germany and Luxembourg, and one in West Germany. There is already one lock at Koblenz.

Contributions

The project will be carried out by an "International Moselle Company," with headquarters at Trier, in West Germany. To the company's total capital of about \$3,500,000, France and West Germany will contribute about \$4,000,000 each and Luxembourg about \$1,750,000.

The cost of the canalisation is estimated at about \$23,000,000 to this sum, France will contribute \$22,000,000 sterling, West Germany \$10,000,000 sterling and Luxembourg about \$1,750,000.

To compensate the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for its expenses and the loss of railway revenue, France has agreed to supply France with change with 20 modern electrical locomotives of the modern BB 1201 type, of a total value of about \$2,000,000.

West Germany will further pay about \$15,000,000 for the construction of nine power stations at the locks on German territory. Almost the whole of this charge will be borne by the Rhinisch-Westfälische Electricitäts-Gesellschaft, a power company which has held an option on Moselle water power for more than 15 years. The power stations are expected to yield an average of 700,000 kilowatt hours a year. The company will bear half of the German share for the cost of canalisation.

Technical Problems

Under the terms of the agreement between France and West Germany, the Moselle canal is to be finished in five years. West German engineers, however, say that it will take at least seven years because the technical problems are in places considerable. The Moselle has long shallow stretches alternating with narrow and dangerous rapids and there is a difference in level of 215 feet between Thionville and Koblenz. Industry in Lorraine will get new electric power from the Grand Canal d'Alsace, on French territory. West of the Rhine, between Bielefeld and Strassburg, this lateral canal to the Rhine was begun by the French after World War I and has been fought ever since by the Germans, who claimed that it would deprive the Rhine river nearly all its water and turn the fertile upper Rhine plain into a steppe by lowering the ground water level.

Ironically, the canal was conceived by German engineers in the last century, when Alsace, on the left bank of the Rhine, was still German territory. After World War I Alsace and Lorraine became French, except for the period from 1940 to 1945 when France was occupied by the Germans during World War II and these two territories were again annexed to Germany.

The French have now agreed to a compromise solution which takes the German complaints into account. Instead of building the canal parallel to the Rhine, on the left bank, it will be built on the right bank, where the French, German and Swiss borders meet, to Strasbourg, they will return the waters of the Rhine to the original river bed at intervals.

Maintain Level

Under this solution, the Rhine waters will be directed into the canal at four places, pass through four big power stations on French territory, and then be returned to the river bed. At each of the four places where the water returns to the river, a dam will be built so that the ground water level can be maintained and a certain flow of water kept in the Rhine River bed.—China Mail Special.

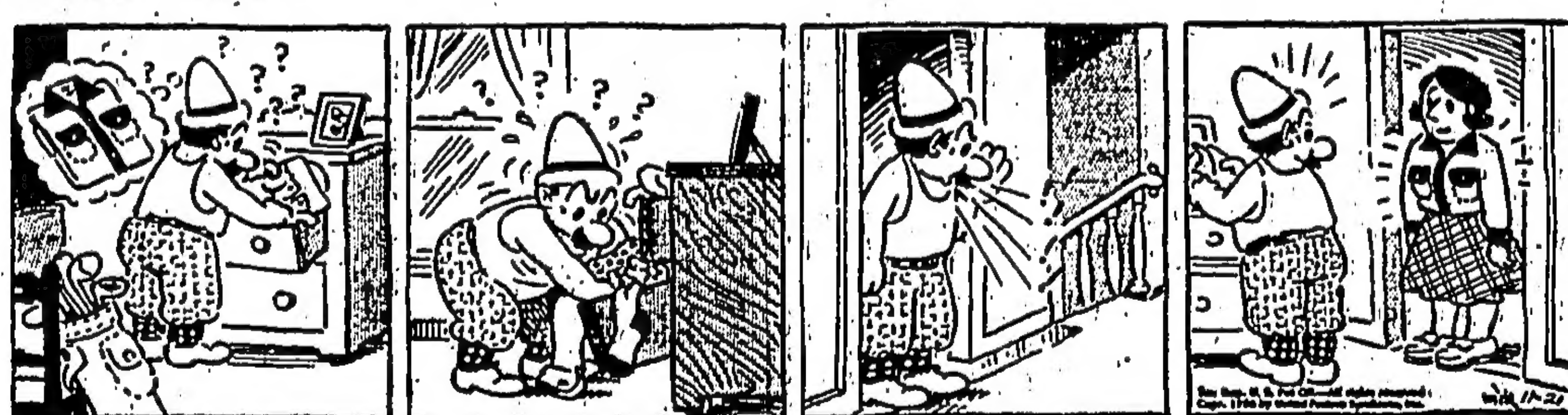
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...this situation calls for a

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From **RONALD BOXALL**

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